

¹²²Sb

Livingood and Seaborg from the University of California at Berkeley, reported the discovery of ¹²²Sb in the 1939 article “Radioactive antimony from I+n and Sn+D” (1939Li05). Tin samples were irradiated with 5 MeV deuterons. The subsequent antimony activities were followed for two years after chemical separations.. “Of these five activities only two can be immediately identified: the 17-minute period is due to Sn¹¹⁹(d,n)Sn¹²⁰, as previously reported, while the 2.5-day period must be due to Sn¹²²(d,2n)Sb¹²² or to Sn¹²⁰(d,γ)Sb¹²².” The half-life for ¹²²Sb had previously been measured without a mass assignment (1935Am01, 1937Li03).

Adapted from reference (2013Ka01)

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